(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to amalgamate a number of these mills which are running in loss;

(c) what arrangements have been made to provide jobs to the surplus workers; and

(d) what advantages are like to be derived from this amalgamation and the amount involved in this process?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A Statement showing the names of textile mills in Bombay, under NTC, is enclosed. (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The scheme for amalgamation/restructuring of the unviable mills is still in its preliminary stages of discusson at various levels.

Statement

List of Mills, in Bombay, under NTC

1. Apollo Textile Mills
2. Bharat Textile Mills
3. Digvijay Textile Mills
4. Jupiter Textile Mills
5. New Hind Textile Mills
6. Mumbai Textile Mills
7. India United Mills No. 1
8. India United Mills No. 2
9. India United Mills No. 3
10. India United Mills No. 4
11. India United Mills No. 5
12. India United Dye Works
13. Elphinstone Mills
14. Finlay Mills
15. Gold Mohur Mills
16. Jam Manufacturing Mills
17. Kohinoor Mills No. 1
18. Kohinoor Mills No. 2
19. Kohinoor Mills No. 3
20. Sri Madhusudan Mills
21. New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills
22. Podar Mills
23. Podar Processors
24. Sitaram Mills
25. Tata Mills.

Import of Gold by MMTC

736. SHRI RAM NARESH YADAV: SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has been permitted to import gold;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what use is made of the gold smuggled into the country; and

(d) whether the smuggled gold would be sold to public through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, In June, 1988, the Government notified a scheme for stock and supply of gold by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) to manufacturing units in Export Processing Zones and under the scheme of 100 per cent Export Oriented Units as raw material for export production of jewellery.

(c) Gold confiscated by the Customs authorities is deposited in the Government of India Mint.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Cleaning of Ganga at Varanasi

737. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made so far in cleaning the Ganga at Varanasi;

(b) by when the cleaning work is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the Ganga continues to be extremely filthy at Ramnagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) Under the Ganga Action Plan 31 schemes at a cost of Rs. 34.86 crores have been sanctioned for Varanasi. Out of these 9 schemes are for interception and diversion, 3 are for Sewage Treatment Plants, 3 are for Low Cost Sanitation and 4 are for river front facilities such as sulabh sauchalayas and the remaining 12 are for other schemes such as biological conservation, improvements in circulation etc. Work on 5 schemes have been completed and 2 other schemes namely the Sewage Treatment Plants at BHU and DLW are nearing completion.

(b) Most of the schemes will be completed during the 7th Plan period. The work on the STP at Dinapur and the Pumping Station at Konia will spill over to the 8th Plan period.

(c) Domestic waste water generation at Ramnagar is estimated at 2.3 MLD of which a flow of 1.2 MLD has already been diverted and is being used for irrigation. A scheme has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 44.25 lakhs for the diversion of the remaining domestic waste water flowing into Ganga at Ramnagar.

Trade Protocol between India and China

738. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient features of trade protocol signed recently between India and China;

(b) what are the reasons for not fixing specific targets and ceilings in this protocol;

(c) what advantages are likely to accrue to India by opening the border trade between the two countries across Tibet; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to increase exports to China so as to remove the imbalance in trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) In the Trade Protocol signed with China for the year 1988-89 at Beijing on 8th June, 1988, a number of new items have been included which the Indian side expects China to import from India like oil field chemicals, oil field equipment, computer software, transportation systems such as commercial vehicles etc. Similarly, new items have been added for imports from China. The two sides also agreed to resume border trade and to meet at an early date to finalise the modalities.

(b) No ceilings have been fixed on the level of two-way trade as such a ceiling, particularly an *ad-hoc* one, could be detrimental to the free flow of trade. However, quantities/values have been indicated in case of certain items where the supply or demand is easily quantifiable or is necessary for planning purposes.

(c) Our exports are likely to increase substantially because of our close geographical proximity with the the Tibet region.

(d) The following steps are expected to increase exports to China:—

(i) Diversification of the basket of items of exports in the trade protocol to include more value added products and non-traditional items.

(ii) Exchange of delegations in specific areas and to encourage respective trade organisations and